203

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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXIII. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1894. NO. 1,686.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

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For three months..... 1 00

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How a Fierce Battle with Indians Was Brought About.

An Event Which Explains Why the Navajoes of Fort Wingate Were Hostile to the United States Government Through the Civil War.

Don Amado Chavez, the eldest son of the late Col. Manuel Chavez, New Mexico's most noted Indian fighter, tells an interesting story of the big fight with the Navajos at Fort Wingate in 1861, which was the cause of the turbulence with that tribe during the rebellion and which he witnessed as a boy. Don Amado was about twelve years old then, says a Santa Fe (N. M.) correspondent. His father was commander at Fort Wingate, where New Mexican volunteer troops were stationed to watch the Navajos and keep them quiet. The tribe was supposed to be peaceable and friendly, but it was deemed right to keep an eye on them and keep them from stealing stock, in which art the Navajos are past masters.

The Navajos had a pony that they believed able to outrun anything on four legs, and they were anxious to get up a match race at the fort. The surgeon at the post owned a thoroughbred race horse, and a match was made between the two. There was a general gathering of the tribe around the fort for several days before the race, and the Indians and soldiers were on the best of terms. One of the chiefs took a fancy to the colonel's son and made a present to little Amado of a pretty buckskin pony with white tail and mane. Amado was very proud of his pony and rode him about the Indian camp and made friends of the Navajos.

On the day of the race the Indians and soldiers bet all of their portable property on the result. According to the Indian custom the things wagered were tied together and piled up in a general heap. A soldier bet five dollars against a Navajo blanket, the coins were tied up in a fold of the blanket, a tag attached showing who were the parties to the transaction and the blanket cast upon the pile.

A shrewd Navajo rode the Indian pony and a Mexican of the name Ortiz rode the thoroughbred horse. A one thousand-yard stretch across the prairie was hemmed in on both sides by a mixed crowd of Indians and Mexican soldiers. A fair start was made, and the pony got away a little in the lead. He was only a sprinter, however, and was no match for the horse when the latter got fairly into his stride. The Indian soon saw that the pony was outclassed, and that he could not win by fair running, and so he resorted to tricks to prevent the horse from passing. Whenever the horse attempted to pass the Indian pulled the pony over to that side just enough to get in the way, and Ortiz was compelled to pull up to avoid collision.

The Indian worked the trick with so many variations that the horse was fairly pocketed all the time by that lone pony, and Ortiz became furious. At last Ortiz lost patience, and, when only a few yards from the finish the Indian tried the trick again, Ortiz gave his horse the spurs and plunged ahead. The big American horse rolled the pony over, but kept his feet and bounded across the line. The pony's neck was broken and his rider was crushed to death in the fall.

As soon as the Navajos understood what had happened they made a rush for Ortiz. Soldiers rallied around the rider to protect him, and in half a minute a free fight was in full blast. The soldiers got together quickly, and their fire was more effective than the scattering fire of the Navajos, but the Indians were numerous and made an ugly fight.

Young Amado saw his friend, the old chief, lying on the ground, wounded, and he went to him. The old man was mortally hurt, but he knew the boy and asked him for water. Amado go the water, sat down by the Indian, raised his head and gave him a drink. The surgeon came riding by, looking for the boy, and saw him sitting beside a wounded Indian. He snatched Amado up by the collar, placed him behind on the horse, galloped back into the fort and handed him over to the colonel, who had just been aroused by the firing, and was getting out of a sick bed to take charge of things.

The colonel told the boy to stay in quarters and not venture out again, and then he went to the walls and got the cannon into action. But the boy could think of nothing but his Navajo friend lying out there on the plain with a ghastly wound in his breast, and longing in vain for water. So he filled his father's canteen and stole out through the gate and found the old chief again. The old man was dying fast, and did not recognize the boy. Amado sat down by him, raised his head upon his knee, and held the canteen to the blue lips. And so he sat and ministered to the Indian until the life had gone from the body, and then he cried because the old man who gave him the buckskin pony was dead.

The thunder of the cannon, the shouts of the captains and the yells of the Navajos had ceased, and only an occasional crack of a rifle told that some skirmisher out on the prairie was trying some long parting shot at the enemy. Not until next day when he saw scores of dead Indians gathered up along the race course and on the prairie, and buried in a long trench, did the boy understand that he had been in a battle, and that all the tumult had raged around him when he sat by the dying chief's side was made by his friends, the Navajos, and his friends, the soldiers, trying to kill each other.

HE REFUSED TO DIE.

The Miraculous Resurrection of an Old Man from the Grave.

Jules Carle, of Juneau, is seventy-eight years old, but vigorous and well preserved. Twenty-six years ago he was living in New Westminster, B. C. One morning as he sat in a restaurant awaiting his ordered breakfast he suddenly died—at least there was every physical evidence of death. A competent physician examined him and pronounced him dead—a victim of heart disease. He was laid out for burial and his friends kept the usual vigil over his body.

All the time he was keenly conscious of what went on about him and could realize the fate in store for him, and yet he was as helpless as if he had been really dead. In the afternoon of the next day his friends bore him in sadness to the graveyard. He suffered untold agonies lying in the coffin, with the lid fastened down. He tried in vain to move or make a noise to indicate that he was alive. The trance held him a deathlike prisoner. Finally he could feel himself being lowered into the grave. As the first clod of earth struck the lid of his coffin he began feeling warm blood pulsing from his heart. All at once he could move his hands. He struck the coffin lid and called out for help. The alarmed pallbearers stopped shoveling dirt into the grave. He called again. The majority of those present beat a hasty retreat, alarmed over the fact that the dead had come to life.

One courageous friend unscrewed the lid of the coffin and helped him out. He never felt better in his life, and ran about exercising his benumbed limbs. The people believed they had witnessed a miracle. He returned to town and entered the restaurant, hungry for supper, and when the cook and servants saw him come in wrapped in his shroud they rushed out through windows and doors shaking with fright.

FEARED THE CAMERA.

Naval Students Who Were Disciplined by the Snap-Shot Process.

The "snap-shot" camera has been jeered at and sneered at in many places and at many times, and the "camera fiend" has been excoriated for his crimes, but the camera sometimes performs the functions of a disciplinarian with success. A naval officer once found it more efficacious than any article of war and more persuasive than court martials. It was while he had under his tender care Annapolis cadets.

There was one thing that this officer could not teach the youngest men in the naval academy, says the New York Tribune, and this was not to squirm and start and jump and plug their ears with their fingers when the heavy cannon were fired. It was of no use to argue with them; when the guns began to roar they forgot the arguments. Pleadings were in vain and reproofs were useless. It was highly ridiculous and anything but martial to have a lot of young men whose profession it is to make war when war is needed act like schoolgirls when the sea artillery was in noisy operation.

Finally the officer hit upon a plan. He had a camera "trained" upon his gallant cadets without their knowing it, and then he ordered broadside after broadside to be fired. The noise was thunderous, and the actions of the cadets were as usual most undignified and most unwarlike. A few days later some excellent photographs of the "young-men-afraid-of-a-noise" were hung in prominent positions to be a perpetual reproach to those who plugged their ears. Those photographs did their work well. The next time the cannon roared the cadets stood like statues carved from stone, petrified with their fear of the "deadly camera" and its brutal frankness.

A Counterfeit Schoolma'am.

For forty years the principal of a young lady's school in Copenhagen has been respected as a lady. Lately "she" became very rude to one of her pupils and was arrested. After two days' incarceration it was noticed that "she" needed shaving. Then it became manifest that the principal was really a man.

DONE WITH SLOT MACHINES.

What a Stranger Got for a Penny at an Elevated Road Station.

At the Congress street elevated station at evening during a rush a man, evidently a stranger, came along and halted in front of the machine which offers a stick of gum for one penny shoved into the slot. This man, says a Chicago paper, carried an overcoat, a large valise and an umbrella. He evidently figured out in his mind that it would be a good idea to take some gum home with him. So he took out a penny, but held it for a moment as if loath to part with it. He knew that the penny was good, it was backed by a good government, but he appeared to be doubtful as to the quality of the gum.

The throng of people jostled him and the train gong was sounded. Carefully he selected a slot, and still more carefully did he insert the coin into the small opening. It went about three-fourths of the way in and stuck. He grabbed hold of the machine and shook it. The penny remained stuck fast. He put down his luggage, his coat and umbrella, took out a new knife, opened a hawk blade and with it strove to recover his money.

The people ran against him, swore at him, almost knocked him down. He broke the blade of his knife, and just then a man hurrying to catch a train stumbled over the valise, got his foot hung in the armhole of the overcoat, plunged forward, kicked the valise open and smashed a bottle of horse liniment.

The man dropped his knife and ran after his valise, and when he gathered up the fragments of his baggage and his torn coat he returned to the slot machine to find that some one had stolen his knife. But he didn't swear. He simply said: "And they call this civilization."

DOG AND COYOTE.

The Hunted Wolf at Last Turns Upon the Hounds.

There were three of us in a wagon driving from Springdale, on the railroad, to Hunter's Hot Springs, says the Northwest Magazine. We had forded the slough that during the season of high water in the Yellowstone cut off the approaches to the bridge—the water filling the wagon box and taking the horses almost off their feet at times in the swirl of the current. One of the dogs from the hotel joined us on terra firma—a mild-faced yellow cur with no fighting qualities. He was trotting along on the road a few rods ahead of the horses when there came loping across the open country a big coyote, making straight for him. Away went the dog and after him the wolf. The dog made a stand and took a nip at the wolf; then the wolf ran and the dog pursued, but as soon as the dog had overtaken his enemy he changed his mind about attacking him and turned back. Now the wolf gained courage and took up the chase, running the yellow cur clear up to the porch of the hotel at the springs.

The party in the team got a good deal of fun out of the novel, turn-about hunt. Mendenhall, the landlord, whipped up the team and we bounced along at a tremendous pace, shouting: "go it wolf" and "go it dog." The landlord yelled encouragement to Stub, the dog, but Stub had no mind for a tussle with the sharp-toothed, long-nosed brute, and was happy to gain the shelter of the hotel. The coyote trotted off across the hills. "What things a fellow will see when he hasn't his gun with him," remarked one of the men in the wagon.

WELCOME THIEVES.

Those Who Are Able to Pay Well for What They Steal.

"What do you do with kleptomaniacs?" was the question recently put to the proprietor of a large shop.

"We send them bills for what they take when we know them. If they are strangers, we act according to circumstances. A few days ago a lady was in the shop with her daughter—a beautiful little girl of twelve years. The girl was seen slipping a roll of costly ribbon into her satchel. We spoke to the mother, who became indignant. She opened the satchel to convince us that we were mistaken, when it was found to contain three lace handkerchiefs, two pairs of gloves, and the ribbon. All these articles had been appropriated."

"That was a plain case of stealing. What did you do?"

"Well, we took the things back and said nothing. We can't afford to arrest wealthy people and injure our trade by making enemies among our rich customers."

"You were speaking of sending out bills for stolen goods; are they ever paid?"

"Always where the person is a kleptomaniac. We never have any trouble in that way. I have known of shops which kept a regular list of kleptomaniacs. Whenever they lost anything they sent bills to all of them. As they all settled for the stolen goods, you can imagine that the business was a profitable one, can't you?"

Shortening Sail on Land.

"I've never been to sea," said Mr. Swyzzlby, "and so I've never seen 'em shorten sail in a storm at sea; but I think I can form a pretty good idea of how it's done, for I live in a flat, and I've seen the people take in their washing on washdays when a shower came up."

CHINESE WARRIORS.

Practicing with Bows and Arrows—Bomb Shells Filled with Mud.

Rev. W. E. Crocker, who went from Louisville as a Chinese missionary, writes of the war in China as follows, says the Louisville Courier-Journal: "Just outside the city of Ching Chow Fu is a garrison of Tartar soldiers. As I walked on the wall one day I saw some bows and arrows! Just think, bows and arrows in this day of repeating rifles and Krupp guns!

"The government of China is not Chinese, but Tartar. Over three hundred years ago a Chinaman by the name of Li drove the last emperor of the Ming dynasty from his throne in Pekin. This emperor was sent beyond the great Chinese wall to the nation of fierce Tartars, who lived in tents and engaged in much war. The Tartar king came down and drove out Mr. Li, and instead of reinstating the rightful emperor, took the throne himself. He ordered the Chinese men to shave the front part of their heads and plait their hair into a cue, and the women to unbind theirs. The men obeyed, the women did not. The Tartar women do not bind their feet, and the court ladies and most of the soldiers' wives are Tartars. So really China is a subject nation to an outside power. There is very little connection between the government and the people. The present emperor has just recently come of age and some think that he will be favorable to many reforms in China. He is studying English, and has intercourse with the representatives from foreign governments. China has no conscience, and until the name of Jesus shall teach them to have a conscience no kind of reform or advance in science can help them. They have fine silver mines, fine gold mines, fine old wells, fine resources as yet untouched, and it is impossible to utilize them until China can depend on a Chinaman to do his duty conscientiously.

"Dr. Crawford was telling how, in the war with France several years ago, a shell was shot from a Chinese gun into a French ship, and they expected an explosion which would seriously injure the vessel. It did not explode. They got skilled men to extract the dangerous shell from the timbers of the ship, and, after much care, the shell was taken out and carefully opened, to be found filled with mud! The wily Chinamen, having no conscience, extracted the powder, sold it and put in the mud."

VILLAGE LIFE IN MEXICO.

A Humdrum Existence with But Few Attractions.

A glance about the streets reveals a great monotony of color and outline, writes T. J. Hughes, in the Chautauquan. Unbroken lines of one story houses form narrow, dirty, gutterlike streets. The yards and gardens which make, with their semitropical trees and plants, delightful interior courts, whose abundant foliage hides the houses of the village at a distant view, are now themselves concealed, and everything looks barren and desolate. The only relief is the plaza with the cool and delightful shade of thickly-planted orange, banana and palm trees.

The ancient appearance of houses and streets is more like what one would expect to find in Jerusalem than in a nineteenth century republic. Oriental features are everywhere common—women carrying immense water jars, passing to and fro; sleepy-eyed, lazy donkeys loaded with cane until nothing but their ears are in sight, prodded along by the sharp-pointed sticks of merciless masters; dirty, ragged and often naked children wallowing in the dust; and great-wheeled, ancient-looking ox-carts, with immense loads, women, burros, children, carts, straggling along in the middle of the street. The muddy waters of the Rio Grande separates us from a people more different from ourselves than many across the waters.

Life among the young folks is of but few attractions to one who has experienced its enjoyments in the United States. All innocent amusements practiced by us are unknown. There are no parties, no reading circles, no public gatherings of young people. No means are employed to bring the sexes together to enjoy each other's society, the young man not even being permitted to visit his sweetheart at her home.

Chesapeake Bay Characters.

It is an interesting revelation of character to the northerner to go down the Chesapeake bay by any one of several steamboat lines running from Baltimore to points in Maryland and Virginia, on each shore of the bay. The boats are of very different quality and speed from those that ply the East river and the Hudson, and the passengers are usually southerners or border state folks. There is much talk of politics and hunting—"gunning" is the more usual term—a great deal of tobacco chewing, and an easy familiarity among the passengers and between them and the officers of the boat. The voyage on the Chesapeake, if taken by moonlight or by day, is as charming and varied as one could wish, and the steamboats run up half a dozen tidal rivers that are beautifully clear and lined with an abundant semi-tropical growth of trees and shrubs. Here and there one catches a glimpse of the grounds attached to a house having what Marylanders call a water situation, and there are occasional stops at private wharves to receive as freight the products of one or more farms.

GREAT PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Terrible Catastrophe Averted By a Public Speaker's Self-Control.

One of the "sights" of Philadelphia, fifty years ago, was a magnificent Chinese museum, whose treasures, collected by Mr. Dunn, a munificent merchant, were displayed in a building erected on the site on which now stands the Continental hotel. Over the museum was a long, narrow upper room, about thirty-five feet high. It was a public hall, used for lectures and concerts, and with it was associated a most remarkable instance of presence of mind. A correspondent of the London Spectator tells the thrilling story.

In the central part of this immense auditorium were collected one evening about three thousand persons. At about nine o'clock, the manager of the building came to the leader of the meeting, white with affright, and told him that the floor had sunk nearly a foot, and that in a few minutes more the tenons of the joists might be out of their sockets.

The floor would then fall through onto the Chinese museum, and the walls, sixty feet in height, would collapse and be precipitated, with the roof, upon the assembly.

The leader explained to the person whom the audience expected next to hear, that by addressing the assembly from the end of the hall, he could withdraw the company from the sunken part of the floor to that where the front walls strengthened the joists to bear the weight of the people.

The reply to this was that his own family was in the audience, and that he must get them out first. "*You shall not!*" said the leader; "a hint of danger, a rush, and we shall all be under the fallen walls and roof. Five minutes' delay may kill us altogether."

As a boy in the audience I well remember my surprise at seeing the leader suddenly appear at the far front of the room, and tell the people that they would next be addressed from where he stood—the organ-loft. As the audience turned and moved to the front, the flooring rose six inches.

The people were entertained partly by an impromptu sentimental song in a voice without a quaver, in the very face of death, and as soon as practicable they were quietly dismissed.

Not a single individual in that great assembly was aware that, by the presence of mind of one man, an awful catastrophe had been averted. The imagination sickens at the thought of what would have been the consequence of a panic and sudden alarm by the failure of the courage of this man.

I am confident that, excepting the speaker referred to and the manager of the building, no one outside the immediate family of the man whose courage prevented this catastrophe has known the whole story till now.

The terror of those minutes before the crowd was moved and the floor rose toward its level, was such, that he never, even in his own family, alluded to the scene, though he lived for forty years afterward.

WING MOVEMENTS OF BIRDS.

Well Marked Characteristics of Those with Sustained Power of Flight.

All birds of great and sustained powers of flight have one well marked characteristic—they have long wings, with sharply pointed ends. And the general truth of this will be at once admitted if the rule be applied to species celebrated for rapid flight. Another point is worthy of notice. The apparent speed of flight to an unpractised eye is most deceptive. A heron, as it rises and flaps languidly along the course of a brook, appears not only to progress slowly, but to use its wings in like manner. And yet the duke of Argyll has pointed out, and every one may verify the statement by his watch, that the heron flaps its wings at a rate of not less than from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty times in a minute. This is counting only the downward strokes, so that the bird really makes from two hundred and forty to three hundred separate movements a minute.

Our short-winged game birds fly with incredible velocity, and any attempt to observe or count their wing movements leaves but a blurred impression upon the eye, whilst in some species so quick is the vibratory movement as to prevent it being seen. Driven grouse, flying "down wind," have been known to seriously stun sportsmen by falling upon their heads. A grouse does not move its wings as rapidly as a partridge, though a man was once clean knocked out of a battery by a grouse which had cannoned and killed another bird in midair; and colliding is not an infrequent occurrence. As illustrating the above qualities of flight, the case of the kestrel, or windover, may be taken. On a summer day one may frequently see this pretty little falcon standing against the blue, in what seems an absolutely stationary position, as though suspended by an invisible silken thread. But let a meadow mouse so much as move and it drops to the sward in an instant.

Literal Snakes in the Wine.

Snakes and lizards have hitherto been generally regarded as the effect rather than the cause of stimulants. According, however, to the official report drawn up by the British consul at Pakhoi and submitted to the English parliament, an immense quantity of dried lizards have, during the last two years, been shipped from that Chinese port for use in the adulteration of wines in Europe and America.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 27, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
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VOTE AGAINST

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

This Amendment should be voted down by an overwhelming majority. Aside from the contemplated adding of four new members to the Board, and thus fostering upon the people more tax-eaters, it gives that tax shirker, San Francisco, four members of the Board—a majority to cinch the honestly assessed interior counties, by confirming the periodical low and fraudulent roll of San Francisco. A vote in favor of this Amendment is a vote for direct taxation. Put an X after "No."

VOTE AGAINST

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17.—Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise

Here is another Amendment to snow under with an X after "No." Vote down the proposition to empower the Legislature to open the door for foreigners to acquire real estate in California.

The S. F. Post says, and it ought to know:

"The business men of San Francisco are not taking hold of the San Joaquin Valley railroad proposition as if they intended to make it a success."

As usual, in San Francisco, it is all cry and little wool. Traffic Agent Leeds—he of the fat salary, has always carried a competing road in his hat, and there it will stay. It pays Leeds to fight the S. P., and he has a following of a few dupes.

The Free Trade Democratic Congress removed the duty on *eggs*, and Canada has flooded the border counties with free eggs, driving the American farmer to find a market further south. That is one of the ways Cleveland's Administration Tariff helps the farmer.

Many of the Connecticut Savings Banks have notified depositors, having more than $10,000 on deposit, to reduce the amount so as to relieve the banks of the income tax.

At their headquarters, in San Francisco the Democrats are figuring on the plurality of Estes. Boss Rainey says that Estes is sure to be elected.

Ninety-five per cent. of San Francisco real estate transactions are on a mortgage basis—interest ranging from 7 to 12 per cent.

If ever there was a time when the Republicans should march solid to the polls, it ought to be on November 6th.

By decree of the Government, on Monday, all the socialist workingmen's societies were dissolved in Italy.

What a glorious month November will be for the Republicans!

Caminetti voted for a duty on sugar.

LIFE OR DEATH?

It is of vital importance that it should be understood by persons whose kidneys are inactive, that this condition of things is finally inductive of a state of the organs where life hangs in the balance. Bright's diseases, diabetes, albuminuria are all diseases of a very obstinate character in their matured stage, and all have a fatal tendency. They often baffle the most practical medical skill, and the most approved remedies of materia medica. But opposed at the outset—that is, say, when the kidneys begin to discharge their functions inactive!—with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the dangerous tendency is checked. Very useful, also, is this household medicine for those ailments of common occurrence—constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, and nervousness. It is a safeguard against malaria and averts chronic rheumatism.

A FALSE ACCUSATION.

The Democratic speakers and press want the people to believe that every candidate on the Republican Congressional and State tickets is a "hireling of the Southern Pacific," and if the earth should suddenly open and that Company drop out of sight the Democratic party of California would have no stock in trade on which they could carry on this campaign to the finish.

In this Congressional District their great desire is to have voters think that Grove L. Johnson Republican candidate for Congress, is controlled by the Southern Pacific Company, and is a railroad lawyer. Mr. Caminetti, his Democratic opponent, on his tour through this county last week, took particular pains to impress this upon the people, and at Benton, we are told, he was particularly abusive of Mr. Johnson, and was roundly hissed. Caminetti, nor his friends, can truthfully deny that he was supported by the Railroad Company two years ago. Hon. J. F. Davis, who ran on the Republican ticket against Caminetti, was opposed by the Southern Pacific, as the great vote in Republican Sacramento for Caminetti plainly showed, if that corporation takes the part in our elections that the Democrats say it does; and in view of these facts he came here and berated the Southern Pacific, as to its trying to control Congress and our State Government.

We have personally known Hon. Grove L. Johnson for over thirty years, and know he is not a "Railroad man," and never has he been an attorney of the Southern Pacific Company; but he has fought the Company many times in the Courts of this State, and has cases now pending against it. We will cite one case, which was tried in El Dorado county before Judge N. D. Arnot, of Alpine, who is popularly known to our people, having held Court here many times for our Superior Judges. The case was that of W. S. Cothrine vs. Southern Pacific Co. Grove L. Johnson fought the Company and got a judgment against it for $15,000, which the Southern Pacific settled without appealing it to the Supreme Court; and he has another case against the Company, to be tried in the same county. These cases we know of show very conclusively that he is not a "railroad attorney," and Caminetti cannot name a case or a time when Grove L. Johnson has appeared in the Courts of this State on behalf of the Southern Pacific Company.

Grove L. Johnson will be triumphantly elected to Congress, and he will rank among the ablest members of the House. We trust that the Republicans of Mono county will roll up a majority for Grove L. Johnson and the Republican ticket that will make Mono the banner county of the State.

On Tuesday, at Pomona, the Republicans had a large meeting, and among the Vice Presidents on the platform were nine fruit growers and business men who were formerly Democrats.

On Monday, near Pinole, Conductor George Elliott fell from his train and was cut to pieces.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

THE CELEBRATED

STAR PLOW

A PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA.

A necessary tool on every Farm and Orchard.
Its Record Twelve Years of Success.
Its Qualities are not found Elsewhere.

A Trial Convinces. We Guarantee It.
Patronize Home Industry and secure one. Inform your Neighbors of its Good Qualities.

For sale by the Most Notable Dealers on the Pacific Coast.

FOR TURF, STUBBLE OR ORCHARD.

The STAR PLOWS are manufactured expressly for our customers by the
BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
BENICIA, CAL.

THE MATERIALS USED are selected with care and guaranteed to be the best that can be obtained in the United States.

BEAMS AND HANDLES are selected Eastern White Oak of extra length, thoroughly air seasoned and finished with oil and varnish

MOLD BOARDS are best quality, chemically tempered Cast Steel; designed especially for our rich, stiff soils; form and finish cannot be excelled.

SHARES are superior grade Crucible Steel, susceptible of high temper, yet readily sharpened and repaired as occasion may require.

ON THE WHOLE, we know that the STAR PLOW is today the Very best General Purpose Plow that capital, brain and energy can produce

Be sure you know how good it is before purchasing some other kind.

The following Guarantee accompanies each Plow:

We guarantee our Star Plows to do as good work or better than any other similar Plow in the market.

If, after two days' trial, any of our Star Plows should not fill the above requirements, it can be returned to us and we will refund the money.

SAN FRANCISCO. SACRAMENTO.
LOS ANGELES. NEW YORK.

ESTRAYS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS A REWARD of FIVE DOLLARS EACH for the recovery of

Two Estray Horse Mules.

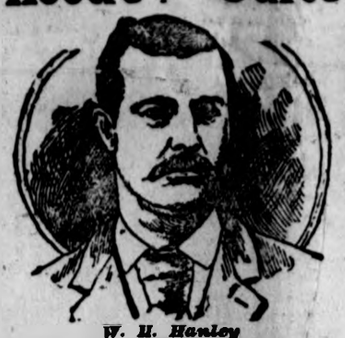
One was lost at Paiute Hot Springs, and one near Bridgeport.

One is a brownish white, and the left ear of the other is split. David Hays will pay the reward.

a29 ANTONIO ERREGA.

MEDICAL.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



W. H. Hanley

"I Suffered Several Years With rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and feel better than I have for years. My wife had a bad case of catarrh and was considered incurable. She took confidence from the benefit I had received from the use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and after taking four bottles of the medicine she is entirely well." W. H. HANLEY, Pullman, Wash. Be sure to get **Hood's.**

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1894. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1894, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

And further Notice is hereby given that the School Tax for the Bridgeport School District is now due and payable under like conditions and penalties as above prescribed for the collection of the County Taxes.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1894.

M. P. HAYES, Tax Collector.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWIN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Mono in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this Mono County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and Plaintiff and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1894.

L. S. J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
By J. W. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

R. Kirwin, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwin, Defendant.

Copy Summons.

Filed September 15th, 1894.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
By J. W. Towle, Deputy Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[s15 2m]

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

SUNSET OGDEN & SHASTA ROUTES

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.'S New Special Train, The

Sunset

Limited

70 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW ORLEANS.
119 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

—MAGNIFICENT—

Vestibuled Train BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO and NEW ORLEANS

Every Thursday,—

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

LUXURY WITH SPEED

—AND—

No Extra Charges.

PULLMAN DOUBLE DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS,
DINING CARS (MEALS A LA CARTE)
PULLMAN COMPOSITE CARS, Including BUFFET, SMOKING-ROOM, BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOM.

The Entire Train will be LIGHTED with GAS.

WEEKLY THROUGH TIME SCHEDULE:

From San Fran. In effect Nov. 1. From N. Orleans

Thurs. 10.30 a.m. lv. San Fran. ar. 11.45 a.m. Sun
Fridays 4.00 " " Los Angeles " 6.10 p.m Sat.
Sat'd'ys 5.30 " ar. El Paso lv. 6.10 p.m. Fri.
Sundays 2.10 " " San Antonio " 1.30 a.m. Fri.
Sundays 7.40 p.m. "New Orleans" 8.00 " Thurs.

At NEW ORLEANS close connections will be made with trains for Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and the Limited Trains of THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE,

For Atlanta, Charlotte, Danville, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

For further information apply to any agent

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Dogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Dogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, disease of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

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Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights,

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MODERATE FEES.

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Managing Attorney,
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☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. fe12-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. jo14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

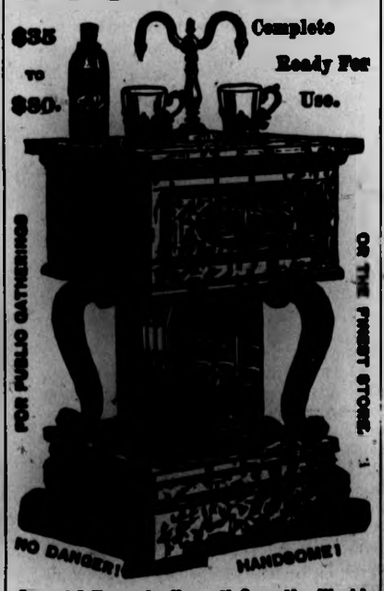
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.
[jc10-tf]

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

$35 to $80.



Complete Ready For Use.

FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS ON THE FRONT STOOP

NO DANGER! HANDSOME!

Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

OTTO LARSON,
Lessee.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $2 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS.

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
d2 tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.
STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.
[my19-tf]

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper Machines, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $30. Sewing Machine for $30.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.

725 MARKET STREET.
je-2 SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 27. 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 1 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Melbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

John McAllister and son were up from Antelope on Monday with produce.

Superior Judge N. D. Arnot and son Percy, of Alpine county, arrived here, on Thursday, for an outing.

Judge Virden and wife went to Bodie, on Wednesday, to attend the O. U. W. ball.

County Clerk Murphey and wife, Miss Ella Donnel, and Judge N. D. Arnot and son went to Bodie yesterday.

Sheriff Hayes and Miss Cornelia Richards returned from Benton yesterday.

Sheriff Hayes has gone to Antelope to summon Grand Jurymen.

Misses Maud and Gracie Stewart, Lottie Towle, Thomas Coyle, Grant Patterson, Willie, George and Frank Hughes, B. L. Simmons, J. Mack, C. Schuman and others went to the Sweetwater Ball yesterday.—The young men wore Estee badges.

No Snakes.—Candidates and others who propose visiting the Dynamo, where there are about fifty men at work on the new big dam, are cautioned not to load themselves with the usual "snake-bite" remedy, as it is just a week too late for the remedy to be needed for rattlers, and it would not be safe to stir up some of the "moccasin" variety, which act quickly, striking a man squarely under the coat-tail and giving him a longing for home or Bridgeport, the nearest refuge. Last week some of the "remedy" meandered that way, and it was not long before "snakes" were squirming around the dam, and damns were plentiful among the foremen and bosses all day, so we advise candidates to try to "smoke out" the enemy, as it would be more soothing to Andy Smith and General Logan.

The Weather.—A heavy sou'wester set in on Monday evening and continued all night, reaching to a respectable gale about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and blew heavily all day in this valley, and storming in the mountains. Wednesday and Thursday were pleasant Indian Summer days, but a change took place yesterday, it being windy and cloudy, threatening a storm, but it cleared at sundown, and to-day a cold Norther prevails.

Ignore.—The Democratic Central Committee having indorsed Rev. J. G. Smith, of Independence, Inyo county, the Populist candidate for Assemblyman, the rank and file are up in arms, and declare that they will not vote for a Populist—even if he was a Democrat, much less a Republican and a minister at that! In connection with Republicans, they know that a Populist is bad enough, and a ministerial one is ten times worse.

Masquerade Ball.—A grand masquerade ball will be given at Stewart & Taylor's Lake View Hall, Lundy, on next Friday evening, November 2d. This party will undoubtedly be largely attended, as the candidates will be there, and Everybody will be there to tell each candidate he intends to vote for him. There will be lots of fun and a fine supper at Montrose's.

Renovated.—Janitor Bump has been putting down new matting in the halls of the Court House, and the floor of the Superior Court room. New oilcloth has been put down in the Treasurer's office. A good supply of large plate window glass has been received.

Mail Change.—Commencing on next Thursday, and continuing until April 1st, the Hawthorne mail leaves here at 6 A. M., and arrive at 7 P. M

Thanks.—To Stewart & Taylor for complimentary tickets to their masquerade ball at Lundy next Friday

Another Dividend.—The Bodie Con has declared a dividend of 25 cents, being the 21st.

The Great Register is in the hands of the printer. It contains 730 names—an increase of 123 from that of 1892.

Wash. Brandon arrived from Carson, on Thursday, with pipe for the Standard dam.

The ballots are being mailed to voters.

Dried Fruit.—A. F. Bryant has in store the finest lot of dried fruits ever brought to Bridgeport. Try them.

Fresh California hoarhound, in ¼ lb papers at 25 cents, at D. Hays & Bro,

Lessons given in Oil Painting by Miss Hattie Searles.

The political tale will soon be told.

VOTE RIGHT.

One week from Tuesday next the great political battle will be fought, and so far as this State is concerned in the impending struggle there is every indication that M. M. Estee and the entire Republican State ticket will be elected. The Democratic and Populist leaders in San Francisco concede the election of Estee, and are fighting only to reduce Estee's majority, the lowest estimate being 20,000, while good judges of the popular feeling throughout the State believe that Estee's majority will be not less than 30,000. The expose of the immorality of Budd, the Democratic nominee, by the S. F. Post, a Democratic paper, has lost Budd thousands of votes, and will lose him many more before the polls are closed on the 6th. Mono county should and will give the Republican State ticket a good majority.

The county ticket is one of the best ever presented to the voters of this county and should be cordially supported; but, as in the past, there are more Republicans than there are Democrats in this county who allow personal friendships to interfere with party fealty, and although the Republican majority is large, no one can say that a Republican will be elected to an office for which a hard contest is made by a popular opponent. This is wrong, and discouraging to true and worthy Republicans who incur the expense and trials of a contest on behalf of the party; but there seems to be more unanimity in the Republican ranks this Fall, as nothing can be said against the candidates of either party, so party lines are becoming more closely drawn. There will be no contest over the County Clerkship, our efficient Clerk, John D. Murphey, having no opposition. He has been a faithful officer, conducting the business of his respective offices with promptness, correctly and economically, and is entitled to the unanimous vote of the county, so we hope no Democrat will abstain from voting for him because he is not of his party. W. P. Onkst, for Sheriff, is well known throughout the county as one of its best citizens and a thoroughly reliable man in any position he may be placed, and worthy the support of his party. Joe A. Brown should be re-elected. His salary was cut down about half after he was elected four years ago, and took the nomination two years ago, when no one would accept it at the low salary, and as the salary has been increased, he is entitled to another term, being a thoroughly correct and safe man to handle the county money. His Independent opponent has been honored time and again by the Republican party, having been County Judge, Assemblyman, Supervisor, Register of the Land Office, several years in the S. F. Custom House, District Attorney, nominated for Superior Judge and defeated, nominated for District Attorney two years ago and defeated. He voted at the late Republican primary election, and then came out as an independent candidate for Treasurer to try to defeat an honest and competent Republican officer. Has he not had enough? J. J. Welch has an army of true friends in the several precincts who will roll up a big majority for Assessor, which office he has held many years. F. E. Hunewill, for District Attorney, is one of the best known young men in the county, having been here since he was a "kid." While he has had no experience in the office, he passed a good examination, and has the ability to make a good practitioner. A. P. Sayre will be re-elected Coroner and Public Administrator. He has been a good officer, and has not yet become a millionaire from the fees of office. J. G. Thompson has a mortgage on the Surveyor's office, having no opposition.

As this will be the last issue to reach many of our readers, before the election, we can only say in conclusion, that you know all the candidates on both tickets to be good men, so let every one vote as his conscience dictates is the best for the interests of the county and people.

Treasurer.—Among the many good officials Mono county has been blessed with, we have one of the best in Joe A. Brown, our County Treasurer, who has conducted the business of the office in a systematic, straight forward manner. The proper officers can visit his office at any time to examine the books or count the money, and find him ready. It is seldom that changes occur in a financial department; it is the foundation and life—too sacred to jeopardize by changes from that which is good and sound, to that which may prove ruinous. In these times of thieving custodians of moneys, it is well to hold fast to an honest head of a financial department, so Treasurer Brown should be retained in the position he has so faithfully filled.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75 c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

[Card.]

As a true blue Republican, I take this method of thanking my friends for their support in the contest for the nomination for Sheriff and Tax Collector, and sincerely hope that they will join hands with me and support the successful nominee, who proved to be a perfect gentleman in all respects throughout our canvass.

Respectfully yours,
M. V. Stewart Kirkwood.

VOTE FOR ESTEE.

This campaign can be set down and hereafter known as the "Lying Campaign," the Democrats having inaugurated and persisted in carrying it out in that manner, so far as their ingenuity in that line can help them to do so. They charge Estee with being a railroad man. He is not now, and never was a railroad man, and the Democratic attempts to make votes for Budd on that proposition are a failure.

Mr. Estee is making a straight-forward, vigorous and honorable campaign, and is educating the people that their interests demand the success of the Republicans. This campaign has shown the taxpayers and voters that our taxes have been much lower under Republican Governors than Democratic, and the State has something to show in the matter of elegant, substantial and lasting public buildings in every section of the State. In M. M. Estee, the Republicans have presented a man for Governor who is one of the ablest men of California, and the one for our Chief Magistrate. He has held many important public positions, both State and National, and has always been true to his country, and reflected honor upon himself as a private citizen or public servant, and those who vote for him will never have cause to regret it.

HOW TO VOTE.

Regarding the Constitutional Amendments, to be voted on November 6th, the voters will not miss it, if they cast their ballots against

Assembly No. 12—Empowering the Legislature to allow foreigners to acquire real estate.

Senate No. 7—Increasing the Board of Equalization by four new members.

Senate No. 9—Increasing to $1,000 the pay of members of the Legislature.

In favor of

Assembly No. 7—Exempting from taxation nut bearing trees under four years old, planted in orchard form, and vines under three years old, planted in vineyard form.

Assembly No. 8—Educational qualification for voters.

Senate No. 15—Forming new counties.

Senate No. 17—Consolidation of county and municipal governments.

Senate No. 16—Taxation.

Assembly No, 31—State University.

Free Trade.—Congressman Caminetti, Democratic candidate for re-election, voted for the Wilson-Gorman bill—free lumber, free wool, free products of the farms, etc. As first reported, California fruits were not protected. In response to the appeals of the California fruit growers for protection from the pauper products of Italy and Spain, he said:

"I will do what I can for you, but, you know, I am a Democrat, and must and will vote for the bill."

Through the combined action of the delegation, slight concessions were granted. The action of the Committee was not satisfactory to the growers or delegation, yet Caminetti voted for the bill, ignoring the interests of his constituents—overshadowing them with his Democracy. Not so with Geary! He too, was a Democrat, one of the sixteen voting against the bill, as it left the House, their Democracy not blinding them to the interests of their constituents. Those who believe in the "Protection of American Industries," opposed to free wool and free lumber, and free trade in all its Democratic ramifications should vote for Republican Grove L. Johnson and not for Democratic A. Caminetti.

Near Walker Station, Texas, on Tuesday, a passenger and freight train of the S. P. collided, and Conductor Hess and brakeman Soonbug were killed, and four other persons injured.

Transparent Bricks.

A new departure has been made in France in the employment of glass bricks for building purposes. The bricks are hollow, being blown like bottles, and are given the shape that is most readily laid, cubic, hexagonal or otherwise, in the particular style of building for which they are intended. They are made secure by the use of a bituminous cement, with a base of asphalt. A singular feature of these bricks is that they do away with the necessity of windows. They are good insulators of humidity and noise, giving protection against both cold and heat, and by the modification of their form and color they can be made to harmonize readily with the decorations of any building. They are used largely in meat markets in preference to marble, and they are found specially adapted for bath halls, hothouses, hospitals, refrigerating establishments, and, in fact, all buildings in which the absence of windows would be an advantage.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Charitable Birds.

There is a strong feeling of pity among birds, and sometimes they are as charitable as men. A pair of robins had their nest in a fence near a house, while a pair of catbirds had built theirs in a bush close by. The two pairs hatched out their young at the same time, and for awhile everything went along smoothly. Then it was noticed that the robins disappeared entirely, and the conclusion was that they had been killed. The young robins, dependent on their parents for food, appeared to be starving, and when the catbirds came with a worm or bit of food for their young the robins would thrust up their heads and make a great noise. Presently it was observed that the catbirds were feeding the hungry orphans, and every night, while one of the catbirds covered its own young, its mate performed the same service for the little robins. In this way both broods were reared, the robins growing up as strong and lively as though they had been cared for by their own parents.

Effect of Two Big Guns.

During the recent naval maneuvers two ten-inch guns were fired simultaneously on one of the vessels with startling effect. The glass that protects the helmsman and the windows of the chart-house, of which the glass is one-third of an inch thick, were smashed to atoms. An inkstand, bottles and tumblers jumped six inches into the air and spilled their contents, but came down whole, and men near the turret were lifted off their feet by the concussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. C. VOORHEIS.
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR
STATE SENATOR,
Fourteenth District,
Comprising the Counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras and Mono.

For District Attorney,
CHARLES L. HAYES,
Democratic Nominee.

JAMES MEEHAN,
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR
JOINT-SENATOR,
14th District.
Election, Tuesday, November 6th, 1894.

For Sheriff.
M. P. HAYES,
Regular Democratic Candidate.

For Assessor.
JOHN J. WELCH,
Republican Candidate.

For County Clerk.
J. D. MURPHEY,
Republican Nominee.

For Treasurer.
JOE A. BROWN,
Republican nominee.

For Justice of the Peace.
GEORGE H. BUMP.
Republican nominee.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander
President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, Vice-President and Secretary.
EDWIN VAN EVERY Treasurer.
Frank F. Osborn, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.

OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY.
Incorporated December, 1893.
WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!
WE SELL
HARDWARE,
MECHANICS'
TOOLS,
Highest Grade,
Best Assortment,
Low Prices.
414 Market Str. near Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND
GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
OF GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE
AT THE
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
BRIDGEPORT.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF GOODS
REDUCED TO
BEDROCK PRICES.
A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts,
Yankee Notions,
Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

CHINA'S FIGHTING FORCE

Strength and Equipment of the Army and Navy.

Troops Commanded by German and American Officers and Armed with Improved Weapons—The Chinese as Soldiers.

China has made great efforts in the last few years to bring her army and navy nearer the standards of those of western nations, says the New York Tribune. The total strength of the army is about six hundred thousand men, of whom more than two hundred thousand are permanently stationed for the garrison of the city of Peking, the others being scattered throughout the various provinces of the empire. Besides these there is an ill-formed organization, which might be called a militia, which gets small pay and never serves with the colors. The discipline of the army is good, and so far as military punishments are concerned there is hardly a more stringent organization in the world. As a fighting force, however, in the opinion of most foreign military men, the Chinese army has never counted for much. But the last few years may have made a great difference in this regard, as the American, German and English officers employed by the government have done all in their power to effect proper changes.

In addition to the troops mentioned there are the various provincial forces which are enlisted, paid and controlled by the viceroys of the provinces and mandarins of the cities in which they may be quartered. These are known as the Army of the Green Standard, in contradistinction to the Manchu divisions—the real Chinese soldiers, divided into red, white, blue and yellow divisions, so-called from the color of their battle flags.

The arms of most of these troops were until recently of the most primitive types, and consisted principally of long spears or knives secured to long poles, bows and arrows and clubs. Within the last few years, however, many of these batalions have been provided with the most improved modern arms. Two years ago several Chinese officials were sent so Europe to negotiate for the purchase of sufficient modern rifles to arm the entire forces garrisoning the frontiers of Siberia, Tonquin and along the sea coast. The army of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese prime minister and viceroy of the province of Chihli, numbers about one hundred thousand men, and is the flower of the empire. These troops are armed with modern rifles, and have for years been under the leadership of German and American officers, who have brought them up to a state of discipline and efficiency hardly second to any similar body of foreign troops. It is the possession of this army, in love with its chief, which has made him so independent. Chihli is regarded as the gate to Peking, hence the care and attention bestowed upon the troops forming its garrison.

The Chinese confine themselves chiefly to infantry. The total cavalry force of the active army is only thirty thousand, and of artillery twenty thousand. There is, however, an "irregular" class of cavalry which may number nearly one hundred thousand. This force is armed in the most primitive fashion.

The navy is a different stamp from the army, and the sailors have been longer under the influence of foreign officers. They are also more trustworthy. Separated as they are from the influences which surround the men on shore, the sailors are free from the temptations and conspiracies which have undermined the troops. The class of men employed on the vessels is also better. The naval officers have been educated in the various naval academies by foreign instructors, and are taught and disciplined according to the systems in vogue in the service of the United States, England and France.

The imperial government supports three naval colleges for the education of cadets or officers—one at Tien-Tsin, another at Wei-Hai-Woi and the third at Foo-Chow. The instructors are graduates of naval academies of foreign countries, those of Annapolis predominating. The system of instruction is as thorough as the Chinese boy can grasp, but is chiefly practical rather than theoretical, so that by the time the course is finished the cadet is ready to assume his duties on a man-of-war. The cadets are usually chosen from the families of prominent officials living in the seacoast provinces, but members are admitted from any other official and mandarin class.

The Chinese navy proper comprises about seventy men-of-war, not including many small transports and revenue cutters which in time of need, such as the present, can be armed and placed in active service. The vessels are manned and officered by Chinese subjects, the only foreigners allowed on them being the instructors in special departments, such as gunnery, seamanship, electricity or torpedoes. As soon as a Chinese instructor qualifies, the foreigner returns to the academy. Most vessels of the Chinese fleet have been built abroad.

The Chinese navy is divided into two fleets. The northern, or Peyang squadron, with headquarters at Wei-Hai-Woi, has under its jurisdiction the protection and defence of all the coast lying to the northward of Foo-Chow, and the Tanyang, or southern squadron, with headquarters at Canton, which is to defend all the coast south of Foo-Chow. Each squadron has its own admiral, but is governed directly by the Viceroys of Chihli and Canton respectively, who are held personally responsible by the emperor for the efficiency and warlike condition of the two fleets.

Hilaea's Silken Product.

One of the most singular products of Hawaii is a vitreous lava known as "Pele's Hair." It is a silky, filamentous substance, olive green, soft, but very brittle. It is produced by the wind catching the fiery spray thrown up from the great crater of Hilaea.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

How Our Sea Coasts Are Provided with Rescuers.

Thousands of Shipwrecked Persons Saved from Drowning By the Hardy Men Who Are Ever on the Watch.

At the late session, says the Youth's Companion, congress added two months to the yearly term of employment of the men in the life-saving service who are stationed along the Atlantic and gulf coasts; and hereafter the men at these stations will be on duty from the 1st of each August to the 1st of the next June, instead of from September to May, as was formerly the case.

This step was taken for the reason that, as a general rule, destructive sea storms are not apprehended in summer, in the regions named some of the most furious gales occurring in the months of May and August. On the New England coast, in particular, the "August gales" are expected annually and are greatly feared.

The life-saving service belongs to the treasury department. Its officers and men are nearly all practical seamen; all are of mature age, and all are picked men, fitted by exceptional physique and by mental and moral qualities for the business of saving lives from vessels wrecked in storms.

Great care is exercised in choosing them, and the service has been kept so free from political influence that no suspicion of partisanship has ever attached to it.

The stations of the service are placed in exposed situations where wrecks are most likely to occur. For this reason they are scattered very unevenly over our coasts.

In 1893 there were only twelve stations on the entire Pacific coast and there were two on the little island of Nantucket. On the Atlantic and Gulf coast there were one hundred and eighty, and there were fifty on the shores of the great lakes; while there is one on an interior river—at the falls of the Ohio, near Louisville.

Each station consists of a little house where the men live and a boat-house where the surf-boats are kept. The men are constantly exercised in the handling and launching of these boats. They must patrol the beach for long distances in storms, and they lead anything but an idle life.

Under the new arrangement for ten months of service a year, the surfmen are to receive sixty dollars a month each, and out of this sum they must feed themselves. They lead lives of isolation and often of hardship, and are expected in an emergency to show, and always have shown, the highest qualities of heroism.

Since the service was established in 1871, it has rescued from wrecked vessels more than ten thousand persons, and saved ninety millions of dollars' worth of property. All this good is done at an expense to the government of little more than a million and a quarter dollars a year—but an insignificant fraction of the amount which the government yearly pays for appliances intended to destroy life in warfare.

The life-saving service is one of the branches of the government in the support of which all men and parties may cooperate without substantial disagreement. Not only is direct good done by it in the saving of life and property, but indirect good, of importance in the building up of character, by the cultivation of heroism and self-sacrifice through the example of the deeds done every year by these brave surfmen.

The service is still inadequate. Many points on the coasts of our oceans and great lakes are unguarded where wrecks are likely to occur. But in its present state the life-saving service is a brilliant example to other peoples.

TOWN REFUSE AS FUEL.

Result of Experiments with a Furnace at Halifax, England.

Experiments in seeking to utilize the refuse of towns as fuel have been carried so far that a plant, known as the Livet plant, has been set up in Halifax, England, with which it is expected to supply electric energy. The successful working of the Livet furnace, says the Popular Science Monthly, appears to depend upon the peculiar construction of its flues, which are so built as to utilize the effect of the decreasing volume of the gases of combustion traveling toward the chimney, so promoting a high velocity to the air passing through the furnace bars and producing rapid combustion with intense heat. At the same time the effect of this peculiarity of construction is to cause the gases themselves to move slowly through the flues so that they may part with their useful heat before escaping into the atmosphere. The force of draught at the furnace is such that a high and constant temperament is obtained and efficiency of combustion insured, while all unpleasant odors inherent in town garbage are destroyed.

As an example of the heat economy effected, it is said that whereas in previous generators the best results ever obtained have been three-quarters of a pound of water evaporated on the combustion of one pound of refuse, in the Livet generator over three pounds of water are evaporated into steam for every pound of refuse consumed, in spite of the fact that it is frequently known to contain twenty per cent. of moisture. The temperature of the gases just before entering the chimney is stated to be from three to four hundred degrees Fahrenheit lower than hitherto obtained. The progression of the cases is partially arrested at both ends of each flue for the purpose of permitting them to deposit the contained light dust in suitable expansion chambers or pits, which can be cleaned out when desirable. This arrangements serves to overcome the objectionable dust, which in ordinary "destructors" tends to choke the flues and impregnate the air of the surrounding districts.

ITALY'S POPULAR WAR SONG.

Originating in a Dance Hall, It Comes to Stand for National Protection.

The popular "Daghela Avanti un Passo" is a striking illustration of the fortuitous manner in which some airs acquire a national renown. In 1858 Milan was a hotbed of Italian conspiracy and intrigue against the Austrian rule in Lombardy, says Laura A. Smith in Lippincott's. At the teatro della Cannobiana a ballet dancer was received by the spectators with mingled applause and hisses. This gave rise to disorder; the police interfered and took the part of the majority, who were adverse to the danseuse. At once the popular sympathies were enlisted in her favor, and her cause was henceforth identified with patriotic aspirations. Further disturbances followed, and the run of the ballet was stopped; but the tune to which the ballet girl danced her passo a solo passed into the streets of Milan and was heard everywhere. The words, partly Italian, partly Milanese, were a hybrid melange of love and war, with the refrain: "Daghela avanti un passo," meaning "Move a step forward." And this was received by the public as an exhortation to patriotic action, while by the Austrians both tune and words were deemed an insolent challenge and were not forgotten a few months later when war was declared between Austria and the kingdom of Piedmont. "Daghela avanti" was then played in derision by the Austrian military bands as they advanced into Piedmont, but Austria was soon obliged to evacuate this district, and her retreating armies heard the same strains sung by the advancing soldiers of Italy. Province after province was annexed to Piedmont, and with each successive annexation the popularity of this strange song increased uutil it was heard all over Italy.

SOURCES OF THE MISSOURI.

Half a Dozen Streams Combine to Form the Waters of the Big Muddy.

Since the time when Lewis and Clarke ascended the Missouri river in a row-boat, occupying the better part of the years 1801-2-3, equipped by the United States government for the purpose of exploring the country along and at the source of the Missouri river, the stream has become familiar as far as the head of navigation, Fort Benton, Mont. Beyond that point says the New York Evening Post, it is yet comparatively unknown. The actual headwater of the Missouri, or what should be known as such had it been intelligently named, is De Lacy's or Shoshone lake, in the National park. This lake, a considerable body of water, is the source of the Madison river and forms with the river the drainage outlet for most of the waters of that portion of the National park. The Gallatin, or left source of the Missouri, is formed by two streams, the East and West Gallatin, which unite about a mile above its junction with the Missouri. The Madison and the Gallatin are both somewhat smaller than the Jefferson. Had Lewis and Clarke ascended the Madison instead of the Jefferson, which, being the larger stream, they naturally mistook for the continuation of the Missouri, they would have discovered the famous geysers in Firehole basin, Shoshone lake, and all the country which is now incorporated within the limits of the National park. The Big Hole and the Beaverhead rivers flow into the Jefferson at Twin Bridges, a few miles from the confluence of the Jefferson with the Missouri, so that in reality there are six considerable rivers, all joining one another within a radius of a few miles, which unite to form the longest river in the world, measured from the gulf to the heart of the Rocky mountains.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385. Washington, D. C

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand, nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this state, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the section of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of incorporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, duess franchises, and all other matters and things, real personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or caused to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years, and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of Teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdiction.

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